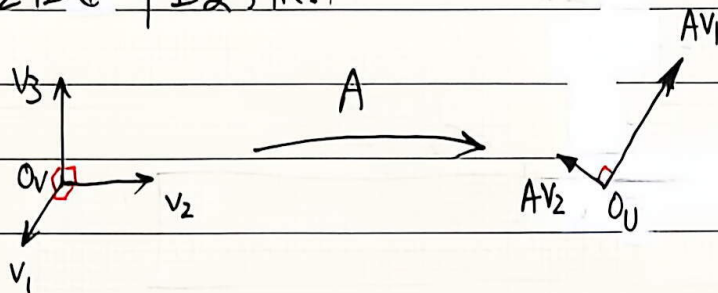


5. SVD (singular value decomposition)

(1) Motivation

① let $A: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$, 我们希望在 $\mathbb{C}^n$ 中找到一组 orthonormal basis, 其通过 A 作用后, 仍然在 $\mathbb{C}^m$ 中正交, i.e.



or written:

$$v_i \perp v_j \Rightarrow Av_i \perp Av_j \quad \forall i, j.$$

NOTE. i) A 不一定是 injective, 因此可能存在映射到 0_U 的向量:

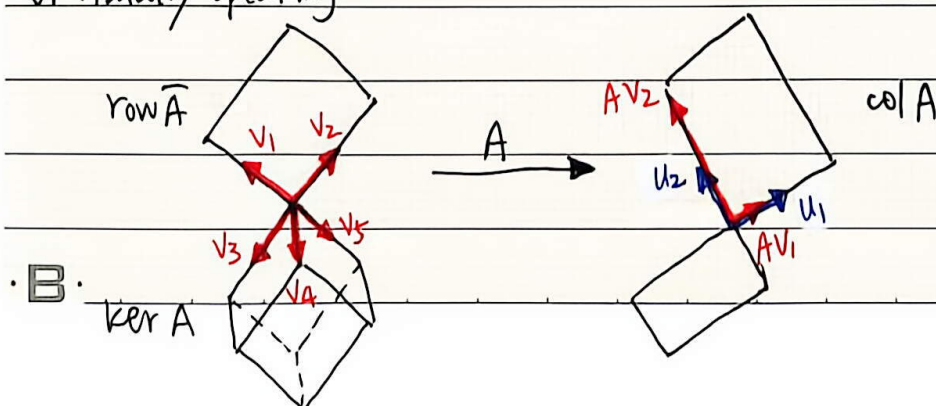
$$\text{maybe } \exists v_i \in \mathbb{C}^n, \quad Av_i = 0_U.$$

ii) 并不要求 $\{Av_i\}$ 归一化 (只需正交), 当然我们可以通过归一化来实现, 即:

$\exists$ orthonormal basis $\{u_i\}$ that span $\{u_i\} = \text{col } A$, s.t.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{in row } \bar{A} \left[\begin{array}{l} Av_1 = \sigma_1 u_1 \\ Av_2 = \sigma_2 u_2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{"rank"} \quad Av_r = \sigma_r u_r \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{in col } A \\ \rightarrow \text{不是 } \mathbb{C}^m! \end{array} \\ \\ \text{in ker } A \left[\begin{array}{l} Av_{r+1} = 0_U \\ \vdots \\ Av_n = 0_U \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{at } 0_U \end{array} \end{array}$$

or visually speaking:



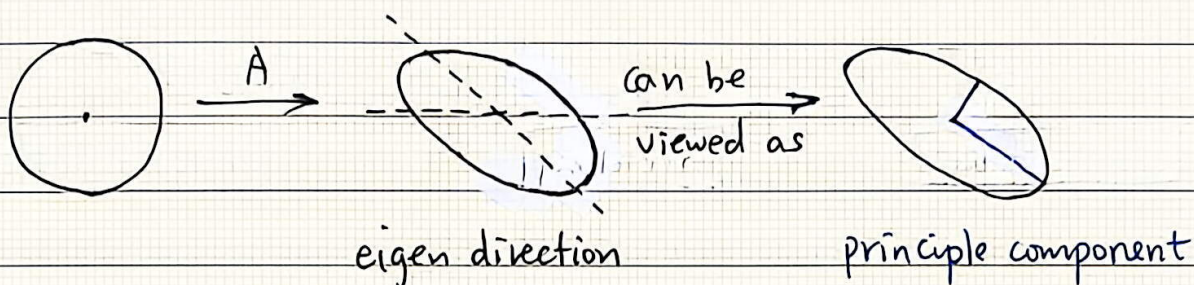
ii) 注意对比这个过程与 eigen decomposition.

SVD 可以是任意两个向量空间之间线性变换的分解. (维度可以不同!!)

② 对于 $\forall A: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$, 一定能找到 $\{v_i\}$ 满足上述条件吗?
一定!

★ Lemma*. Circles must be turned into ellipses under linear transformation.

E.g.

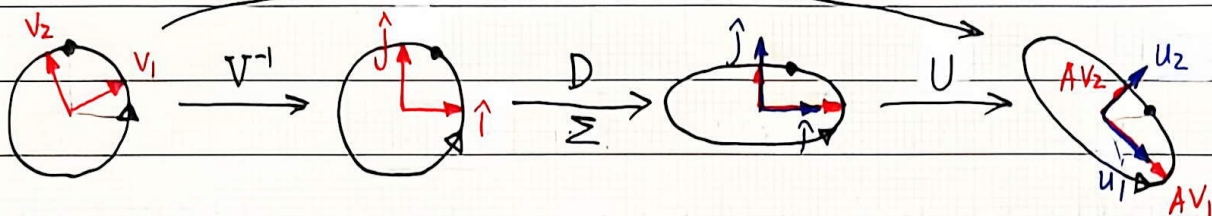


只要你承认所有的圆在线性变换下都变成椭圆, 则这个线性变换也可以分解为 "旋转 + 拉伸 + 旋转" 的复合!

(2) Understanding SVD.

首先考虑 2D 空间同构 $A \in \text{Aut}_{V,S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 以 marked unit circle 在变换 A 下的像即可写出 A 的 SVD 分解:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \\ & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ u_1 & u_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

and $V^{-1} = V^T$

and $U^{-1} = U^T$

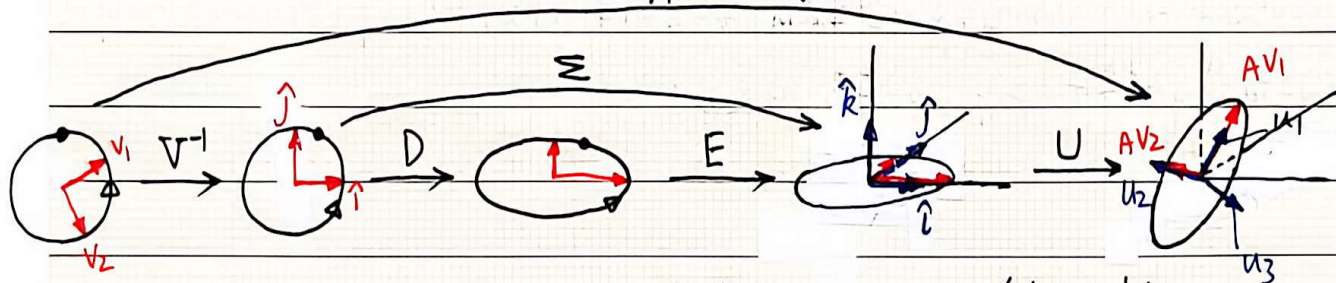
change of basis

stretching

linear transformation

再考虑 $A \in \text{Hom}_{V,S}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \\ & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

change of basis

stretching

Dimension eraser
Adder

linear transformation

我们有:

$$A = UEDV^{-1} = U\Sigma V^T = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \\ & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$\{v\}$

$\{u\}$

$1+2$

NOTE. i) SVD 也可以写成 $A = U \Sigma V^{-1}$

之所以写成转置形式是为了强调 $V \in U(n)$

因此一般 sandwich term $A = BCD^H$ 都默认 $D \in U(n)$, C 为 Σ , $B \in U(n)$, 即:

A 可以被两个 unitary matrix 分解!

ii) Stretching 的系数 σ_1, σ_2 称为 A 的 singular value.

一般从左上到右下按照从大到小的顺序排列. (与 PCA 和 低秩分解有关)

e.g.

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 9.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 10.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

iii) By convention, $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 的 singular value 为 正数!

(A 的 singular value - 一定为实数 in the first place).

iv) SVD 不唯一.

(3) Computing V, Σ and U .

我们将 P18.ii) 中的式子用矩阵表述 (E.g. $A: \mathbb{C}^{5 \times 3}$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | & | & | \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 & u_5 \\ | & | & | & | & | \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \sigma_2 & \\ & & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

or:

$$AV = U\Sigma$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$A = U\Sigma V^H$$

The clever way is to consider AA^H and A^HA :

$$AA^H = (U\Sigma V^H)(U\Sigma V^H)^H = U\Sigma \boxed{V^H V} \Sigma^H U^H = U\Sigma \Sigma^H U^H$$

$$A^HA = (U\Sigma V^H)^H(U\Sigma V^H) = V\Sigma^H \boxed{U^H U} \Sigma V^H = V\Sigma^H \Sigma V^H$$

由于 AA^H 和 A^HA 都为 Hermitian, 我们将这个问题化归到了 - eigen decomp. 的问题上, 即:

$$\begin{cases} A^HA \text{ 的归一化特征向量构成了 } V \\ AA^H \text{ 的归一化特征向量构成了 } U \end{cases}$$

奇异值怎么求呢?

从 AA^H 或 A^HA 的特征值中都可以求得 A 的奇异值!

$$\Sigma \Sigma^H = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & & \\ & \sigma_2^2 & & \\ & & \sigma_3^2 & \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma^H \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \sigma_2^2 & \\ & & \sigma_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

可见：

$A^H A$ 或 AA^H 的 (前) n 个特征值的 square root 即为 A 的 singular value.